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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918  
**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLES  
2 1/2 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
Phone 37.

No. 17,314

號十二月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE THE ASSURANCE OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,**  
£33,970,387.  
—Authorized Capital £8,000,000  
—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
—Paid-up Capital £2,497,500  
—Fire Fund £3,637,047  
—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590  
—Sinking Fund Account £28,230  
£33,970,387  
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity 2,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department 397,222  
Other Receipts 479,940  
£5,399,293

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

**TIME TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS**

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS**

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
every half hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.	

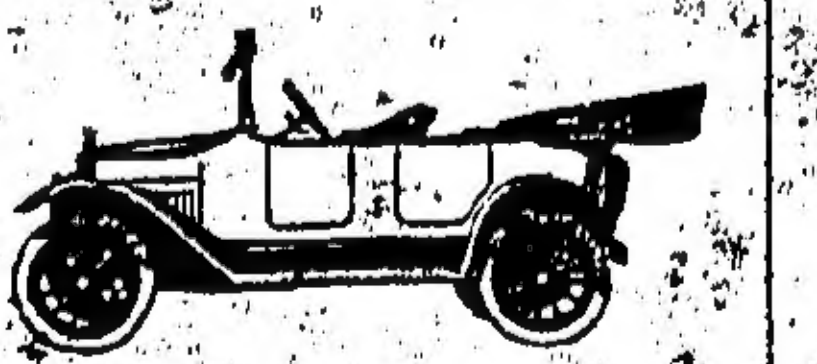
**SUNDAYS**

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS** as on Week Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
line stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office—  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order  
representing Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**  
Automobiles for Hire and  
for Sale  
at reasonable Price.  
Phone 2500.  
65 Des Voeux Road  
Central.

**TANG YUK DENTIST**, successor of  
the late **SIEN TING**,  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

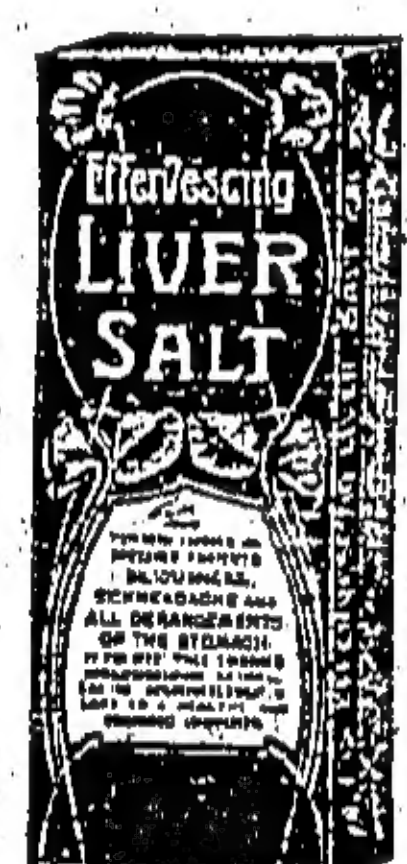
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. T. W. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## WATSON'S



A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT  
making a Pleasant, Cooling and  
Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Telephone 18.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

## GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal  
banks. Notes for the best food, refreshment, accommodation and cleanliness.  
Cuisine under European Supervision.  
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.  
For further particulars apply to  
**W. BARKER,**  
Manager.  
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central  
District. 40 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.  
Monthly and Family Rates. Application to the Proprietor.  
Launches Meet Passengers Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

## BUSINESS NOTICES

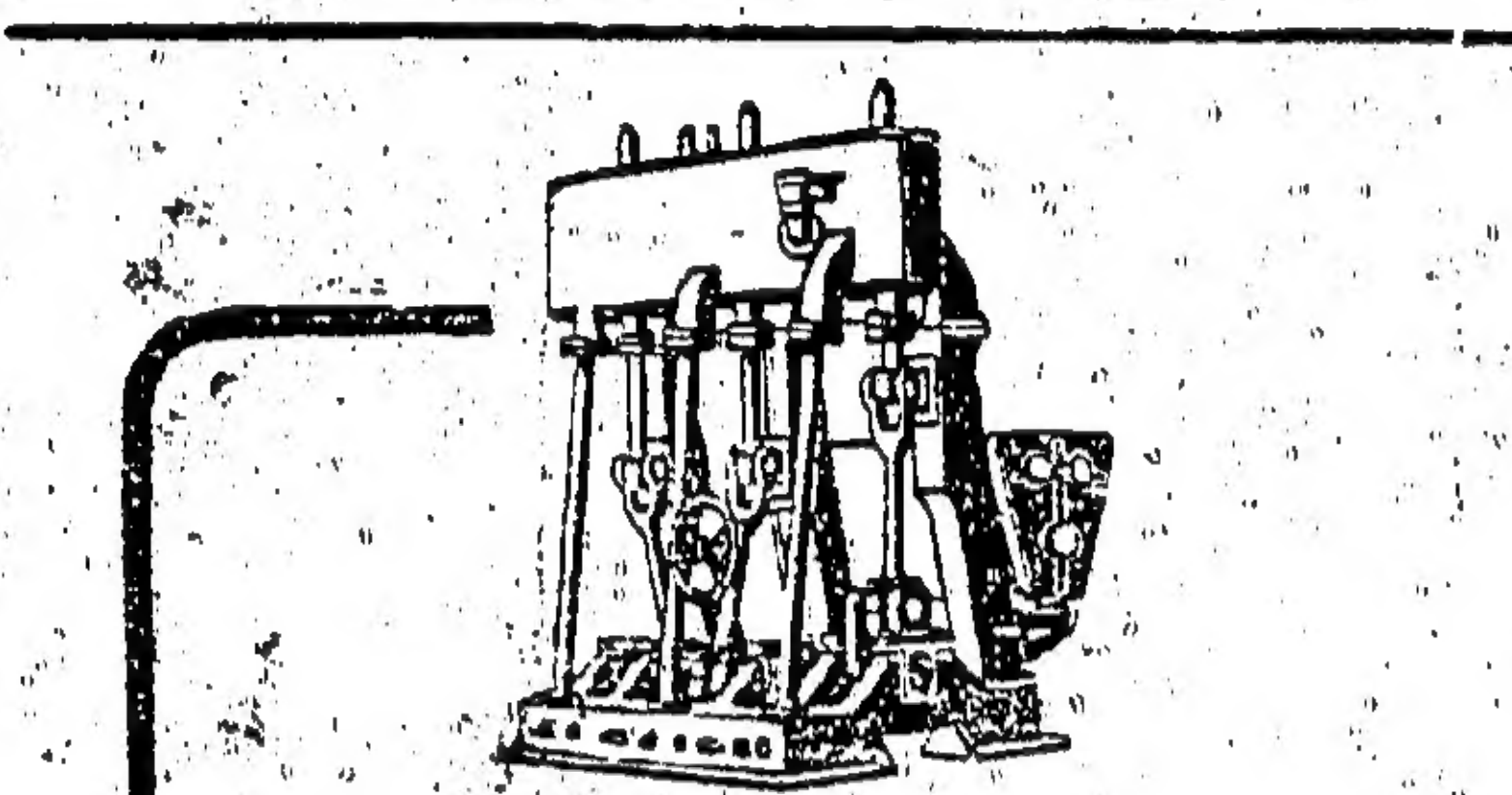
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for  
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

## WILKINSON'S

## SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST  
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD  
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.  
**WILKINSON'S** INDISPENSABLE TO  
**SARSAPARILLA** ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

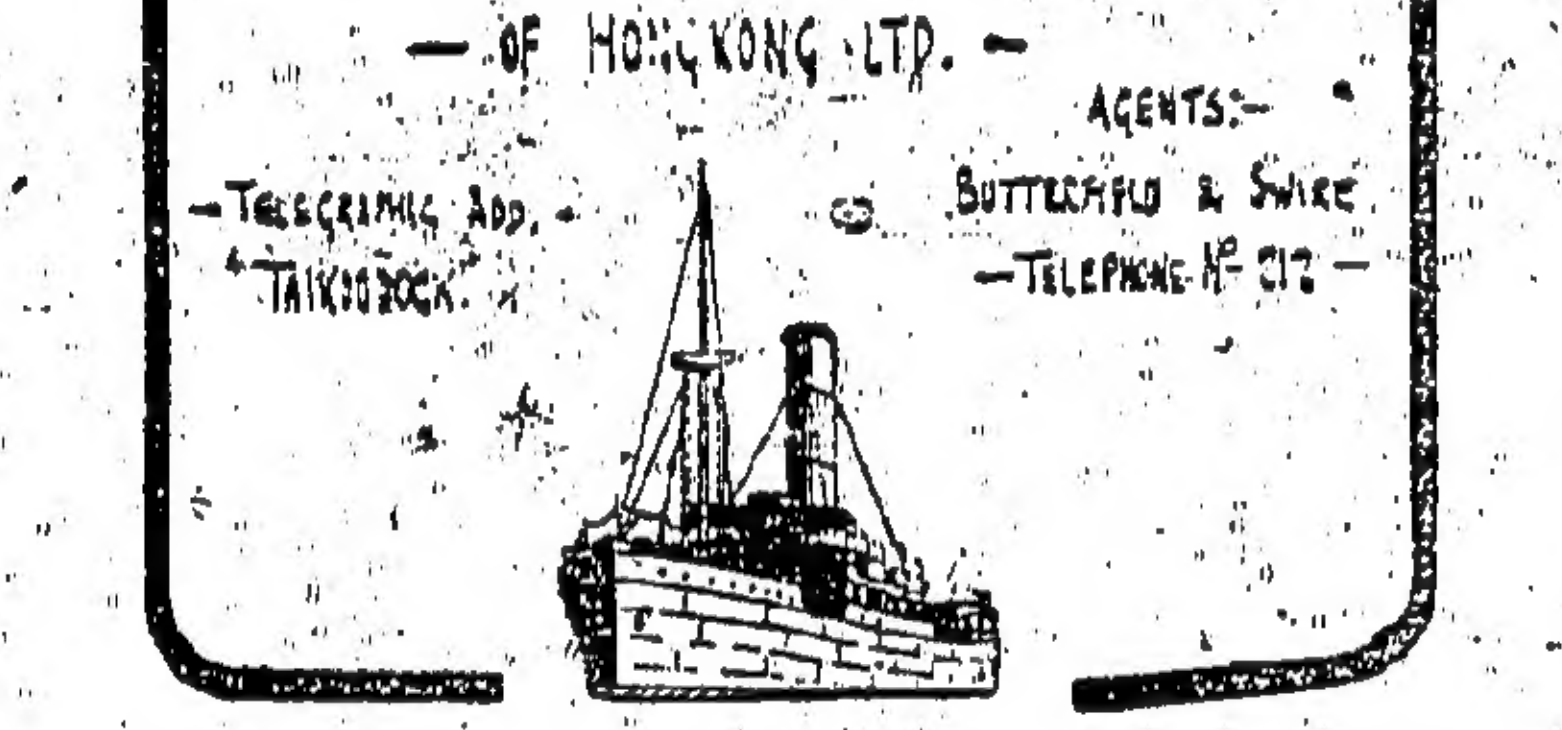
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary,  
Victoria Dispensary, & Queen's Dispensary.



## TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONG KONG LTD.—



## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE Laid 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
---	--	--

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 5,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

### FRENCH AND AMERICANS SUCCESSFULLY COUNTER-ATTACKING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

#### \*FRENCH ATTACK IN AISNE REGION.

London, July 18.  
A French communiqué states:—  
We attacked, this morning, from  
the region of Fontenoy, on the Aisne,  
as far as the region of Belleu. We  
advanced, at certain points, from two  
to three kilometres, and have taken  
prisoners.

The situation did not change dur-  
ing the night on the Marne and in  
Champagne.

South-west of Nanteuil in Reims  
we stopped dead a violent enemy  
attack.

North of Proseny an attack by the  
enemy guard-troops failed com-  
pletely.

#### AN ADVANCE OF NEARLY EIGHT MILES.

#### AMERICANS ADVANCE THREE MILES FURTHER SOUTH.

London, July 18.  
Stop press news, received this  
evening concerning the French  
counter-offensive shows the attack  
began at 4.30 in the morning, on  
a front of 27 miles. Tanks particu-  
larly but there was no artillery  
preparation.

On the extreme left, the French  
captured the heights overlooking  
Fontenoy and progressed to Mont-  
de-Paris, which is within a mile of  
Soissons, and reached the ravine of  
the river Chise, close to Soissons, on  
a front of five miles to Brezany.

This is a maximum advance of nearly  
eight miles at the deepest point.

It is reported that 4,000 prisoners  
were taken and 30 guns captured  
besides other material.

The Americans participated and  
further south the Americans captured  
Verzy and advanced three miles  
beyond.

Further south again, on the heights  
overlooking the valley of the Oure,  
the enemy reacted just in a some-  
what hasty counter-attack (sic). No  
information has yet been received  
as to what occurred there.

Still further south, the French are  
on the western outskirts of Chony  
Nenilly-St-Front and from there to  
Bellevue, the average depth of the  
advance being about three miles.  
East of Rheims the French recap-  
tured Prunay.

#### ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

London, July 18.  
Reuter's Correspondent at the  
French Headquarters, telegraphing  
this morning, says:—

Fifty German Divisions were  
brought up on the 15th inst. Some  
of them were not engaged so it is  
open to the enemy to pursue the  
attack.

The enemy suffered very heavily  
in the Maronniers Massif, where  
they advanced under the eyes of the  
French artillery observers. Piles of  
dead can be distinguished on the  
slopes of the hills.

A notable feature in eastern Cham-  
pagne is the smooth working of the  
barrier pigeon service under the  
German bombardment.

[THROUGH THE HAVAS AGENCY.]

#### FRENCH GENERAL'S CLEVER TACTICS.

Paris, July 18.

An Associated Press despatch to  
the New York Herald relates how  
General Gouraud, the mutilated hero  
of the Dardanelles, barred the Crown  
Prince's road in Champagne. East-  
ward of Rheims and brought the  
Germans to a standstill in one day,  
with comparatively insignificant  
losses among his own men, 85,000.

sequence of his admirable defensive  
preparations.  
Over 20 enemy Divisions have been  
identified in the first line on this  
sector of the front alone. By the  
end of the first day's fighting, half  
of these Divisions had been so badly  
hounded that they lost part of their  
value as fighting units for a time.

The preparations the French had  
taken before the offensive began  
were such that the Germans were  
unable to capture a single prisoner  
in Champagne for several days pre-  
ceding the attack. They were thus  
deprived of the possibility of obtain-  
ing information regarding the French  
plans.

#### FINE WORK BY FRENCH ADVANCE POSTS.

When the German artillery prepa-  
ration started on the night of July  
14th the French replied with equally  
powerful fire and everything, for  
many miles, trembled until dawn  
when the German infantry came  
over. The advancing waves were of  
great density, giving hundreds of  
French seventy-fives a point-blank  
target. At the same time, small  
centres of resistance, comprising  
French advance posts, opened fire  
with machine-guns which did terrific  
execution, these isolated detach-  
ments holding up the enemy masses  
for several hours and giving ample  
time to their comrades holding the  
line of resistance to organize and  
bring into play all their means of  
defence. The perfect execution of  
General Gouraud's defence plans  
prevented the enemy making a  
breach at any point of this sector,  
although, during the 24 hours the  
Crown Prince threw incessantly re-  
newed waves of his best troops for-  
ward in his determination to get  
through to Chalons.

#### ATTACK INTENDED AS MAIN EFFORT.

#### ELITE OF THE GERMAN ARMY ENGAGED.

Paris, July 17.  
More information now to hand  
shows the importance of the Divi-  
sions engaged by Germans in the  
present battle regarding quality and  
number and it helps to the conclu-  
sion that the attack was intended as  
a main effort.

About 20 Divisions have been in  
action between Rheims and Chalons  
Tillery and the same number be-  
tween Rheims and Massiges.  
Numerous corps, being all first  
quality troops and representing the  
elite of the German Army, have been  
identified. These fine Divisions  
have been sorely tried in the attack  
and so reduced in numbers that they  
will not, for some time, appear again  
on the battle-field.

It is fully confirmed that the  
enemy losses have been terrible.  
Even before the attack was launched  
their ranks were thinned by the  
French counter-preparation fire which  
caught them massed in their trenches  
for the attack.

#### ENEMY ANTICIPATED EASY VICTORY.

The surprise to the German troops  
has been, according to the prisoners'  
statements, very great. Following  
their usual custom, the officers had  
been putting heart into their men  
with talk of easy victory and telling them  
they would find in front of them  
only a thin demoralized line of  
troops. The offensive, with the same  
object, has been dubbed "Frieden  
Sturm," meaning "Peace Offens-  
ive." The Germans were so sure  
of success that they counted on  
reaching Compiègne by mid-day  
on the first day and on spending the  
night at Montfaucon.

Continued on Page 4.







**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. 1. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MERION" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 23rd July, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
One CABINET VICTROLA  
With RECORDS.  
In excellent condition.  
TERMS—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1918.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
An ASSORTMENT OF  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,  
Comprising—  
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK  
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,  
CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,  
As follows—  
Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Plates Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room, Crockery, &c., &c.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Table Screen, side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kitchens and Brass Vases, &c., &c. Tomlin Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

**"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER.**  
A PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co., (good condition).  
TERMS—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 23rd July, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
One set LAWN BOWLS (complete).  
One Post-card size CAMERA by Butcher and Sons, with plate holders.  
One Lady's one Gent's BICYCLE.  
British make (new) and two Electric COILING LAMP.  
TERMS—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 16, 1918.

## INTIMATIONS

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE  
TO  
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEPPER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel

built, Engines and Boiler in good

condition—Capable of carrying 600

passengers and 400 tons cargo. Speed

eleven knots. Price \$300,000 H.K.

currency, prompt delivery.

Fuller particulars on application

Address WING HING,

Co. "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 22, 1918.

TO LET

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

TO LET.

COMMERCIAL and Centrally

situated NEW OFFICES with lift

in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings,

corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice

House Street.

Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31,

Shamoen, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars

apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

84, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE,

NO. 83, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918.

TO LET.

NO. 57, THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH."

HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918.

TO LET.

NO. 57, THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH."

HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.

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MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## THE MILITARY SERVICE

TRIBUNAL.

The following further cases were

dealt with by the Tribunal yesterday

after we went to press:—

TAIKOO SUGAR REFINING CO.

From the Taikoo Sugar Refining

Co. the following men were before

the Tribunal, as medically fit:—E.

J. Beck, W. C. Jackson, J. McCub-

bin, J. McIntyre, J. Mulhead, A.

Nicol, H. C. Rosker, W. P. South,

J. Sloan and C. Young.

Mr. Murray Scott, Manager of the

Refinery, appeared on behalf of the

Company.

The Chairman said they saw from

the papers that the Taikoo Sugar

Refining Co. was—as, indeed, they

know it to be—an entirely British

concern. They understood that it

had a larger capacity and output than

any other sugar refinery in Asia.

Absolute exemption of all ten men

before the Tribunal was desired.

The Tribunal understood that the

work was carried on throughout the

24 hours in three shifts, and that

enough men were required to make

up those three shifts. Sugar boilers

and supervisors or house foremen

were, they understood, experts. The

staff in August, 1914, was 45 Euro-

peans, including two men who were

then in England on leave; that was

43 actually in Hongkong. To-day

the European staff is 41—40 actually

in Hongkong and one on leave.

Three men had left the Company

for military service. The two sugar

boilers before the Tribunal were Mr.

McCubbin and Mr. McIntyre. How

many sugar boilers were there?

Mr. Murray Scott: Six, making up

the shift, and four besides who are

engaged in other work.

Answering further questions, Mr.

Murray Scott said that all four house-

foremen or supervisors—Mr. Scott,

Mr. Mulhead, Mr. Sloan and Mr.

Young—were brought out from

Hongkong as experienced men. There

were three men in each department

—nine men altogether, including a

spare sugar boiler, and they worked

on seven-hour shifts. They had two

qualified chemists, and both were

undoubtedly necessary. With regard

to Mr. Nicol, an engineer draughts-

man, he was the only one they had,

and in reply to a suggestion that a

draughtsman could be obtained,

when necessary, from the Taikoo

Dockyard, Mr. Murray Scott said he

considered it necessary to have a

man exclusively for the work. As

to Mr. Beck, foreman of the packing

department, Mr. Scott said he re-

garded this as expert work. Though

Mr. Beck was not a pucker by trade,

he had been employed as such by the

Company since the war started. Mr.

Young, house foreman or supervisor,

came out after the war started to

replace a man who had died. With

regard to Mr. Jackson, assistant

wharfinger, Mr. Scott put it to the

Tribunal that Lieut. Burnwood did

not carry on the work of examination

officer unless Mr. Jackson were re-

tained. His work might be called

expert work; he was a sailor, though

not a certificated officer. Mr. Scott

said the Refinery could not spare

any man without leaving a depart-

ment unsupervised.

After further questions, Major

Morgan asked for the non-exemption

of two men.

The Tribunal, after deliberation in

private, decided not to grant exemp-

tion in the cases of Mr. Young, Mr.

Beck and Mr. Nicol. Exemption was

granted in all the other cases.

MR. A. G. GRAHAM.

In the case of Mr. A. G. Graham,

formerly of the Kowloon Dock, the

Chairman said that he was 39, mar-

ried. He was formerly a storekeeper

in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock

Co., but he had recently left the

Company.

No exemption was asked for, and

the Chairman said that Mr. Graham

would therefore go.

MESSRS. W. S. BAILEY & CO.

Mr. T. Ramsay of this firm was

before the Tribunal.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson,

Stokes & Master, appeared on behalf

of the Company.

## COUGHING INTO

CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop

it while it is ONLY A COUGH.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

The finest preparation made

for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is

only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices \$1.25 and 2.25

THE CHAIRMAN said the business

carried on by Messrs. Bailey & Co.

was that of shipbuilders and en-

gineers. The Company had at pre-

sent some considerable shipbuilding

contracts on hand, both mercantile

and for the Admiralty. The Tribunal

also gathered from the papers that

the Company's ordinary mercantile

work had much increased during the

war. It was put to them that the

Company's business was important

both in Imperial interests and in the

essential interests of the Colony; also

that these interests called for the

exemption of Mr. Ramsay. The

pre-war European staff of the Com-

pany was the same numerically as

it is to-day. One Portuguese book-

keeper, they understood, had left

for military service. Mr. Ramsay

had been for 10 years with Messrs. Bailey

& Co. as a ship's draughtsman and

engineer and the Tribunal understood

that he was really assistant manager

of the Company. He was assisted

by Mr. Goodwin, who is a ship's

draughtsman.

The Chairman asked Mr. Ramsay

whether Mr. Goodwin could carry on

in his absence, and Mr. Ramsay

replied that if he died or was taken

ill, Mr. Goodwin would have to carry





# WATSON'S E THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 618.

## To-day's Advertisement

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CARGO from Europe and inter-  
mediate ports ex s.s. "ANDRE  
LEBON".  
Consignees are informed that they  
will be required to sign an average bond  
and a provisional contribution of 50 % is  
to be paid before countersignature of  
Bills of Lading can be given.  
Inspection of damaged cargo will  
take place at the Hongkong & Kowloon  
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., by Messrs.  
Gardiner & Douglas (Marine Surveyors)  
on the 21st July, at 10 a.m. when all  
Consignees are requested to attend.  
F. RADAMELLE,  
Agent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1918. 607

KODAKS  
and FILMS,  
PLATES  
and PAPER,  
DEVELOPING & PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,  
28, Des Voeux Road Central.

## OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE  
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS  
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per copy.

### THE "CHINA MAIL."

#### NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communica-  
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.  
All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is  
\$35 per annum; per quarter and per month  
10 cts. and 3 cts. respectively.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.  
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit  
20 cts. per copy.

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China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be  
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham  
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 6 should be  
sent or not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in  
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered to a fixed period will be  
continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Mail," Hongkong,  
Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition.  
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, Limited.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR  
FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your  
family with a bottle of Chamberlain's  
Remedy, this season of the year, you  
are neglecting them, as bowel complaint  
is sure to prevail, and it is too  
dangerous a malady to be trifled with.  
This is especially true if there are  
children in the family. A dose or two  
of the remedy will place the trouble  
within control and perhaps save a life,  
or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by  
all Chemists and Druggists.

evident that the public temper at  
home is prepared to accept what  
may perhaps entail some military  
disadvantage for the time being in  
order that prisoners of war may be  
released from the horrors they have  
had to endure in so many parts of  
Germany. No one, of course, is  
deceived regarding the object of the  
Germanis making "a satisfactory  
settlement of the position of Germans  
in China" a condition of the ratifica-  
tion of an agreement which concerns  
British and not Chinese prisoners;  
and the British Government is scarce-  
ly likely to make itself responsible  
to Germany for any action the  
Chinese Government may deem it  
necessary to take for her own  
protection against the enemy within  
its gates.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Colonial  
Secretary that Singapore has declared  
Hoi going to be plague-infected.

The China Mail S/S Co., inform us  
that their s.s. "China" arrived at San  
Francisco on Wednesday, July 17th.

Four cases of plague with two  
deaths were reported in the Colony  
yesterday. Also two cases of cerebro-  
spinal fever.

A dividend of five per cent for the  
half year ending 30th June has been  
declared by The Shanghai Land  
Investment Co., Ltd.

The Stewards of the Shanghai Race  
Club have decided that the Autumn  
1918 Race Meeting is to be held on  
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,  
November 11, 12 and 13.

It is notified in the Government  
Gazette that at the expiration of three  
months from to-day's date the Japan  
Gazette Company, Limited, will, unless  
cause is shown to the contrary, be  
struck off the Register and the Company  
will be dissolved.

The Chinese Government has  
notified the British Legation that it  
agrees to pay in full claims amounting  
to \$52,000 in connection with the attack  
on the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s vessel  
"Ain", in the course of which Capt.  
Carley was killed.

In connection with the death of  
Mr. H.S. Goodfellow, at Shanghai there  
were no flowers, by request. The  
Mercury learns however, that the sum of  
\$1,100 has been subscribed by friends  
and this amount will be handed over to  
the British Women's Work Association.

An additional gift from Manila of  
one case of tobacco cuttings has been pre-  
sented to the War Charities Committee,  
by the La Insular Cigar Factory  
through the Acting British Vice Consul,  
Manila, for forwarding to London for  
distribution among the wounded in  
Hospitals.

The Peking Daily News says:—In  
the course of the operation of putting up  
the new reinforced-concrete mast for  
the American Wireless station on the  
Wall near Chienmen, at about 4 p.m.  
on the 10th inst, the new mast broke  
and fell down with the result that four  
of the workmen were killed.

It is notified in the Government  
Gazette that, replies to telegraphic  
applications for permission to export  
restricted goods must be paid for. The  
Superintendent of Imports and Exports  
is therefore authorised to require ap-  
plicants for such permission to pay to  
him the sum of \$7.50 in addition to the  
cost of the homeward telegram, to have  
effect from 1st August, 1918.

The chief feature of the French  
celebrations at Shanghai last week end  
was a grand military review in the  
French Park. Captain Charles Schmitt,  
head of the French Municipal Police,  
was marshal of the parade which was in  
seven divisions. Marines from the  
Doudard de Lagree, a company of  
French Colonial Infantry, one company  
each of Serbians and Poles, Europeans  
of the French Police, Annamites of the  
department, Sikh Police from the Inter-  
national Settlement and American,  
British, Japanese, Portuguese, Italian  
and Chinese units of the Shanghai  
Volunteer Corps participated in the  
review and saluted of the French flag  
following an address by Consul-General  
Wilden. There were receptions at the  
French Club and the Consulate General,  
an entertainment and dance at Verdun  
Gardens, and a special dinner concert  
and ball at the Cafe Trion.

## THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

### MONDAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—The Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
Medically fit:—  
L. A. Cassart,  
W. Manning,  
M. M. Mass.

The following men of military age in  
this firm have been rejected as unfit for  
service:—N. I. Watson, H. F. Bunje  
and A. Edwards.

The following man is on leave from  
the Colony:—R. P. Atwell.

3.10 p.m.—Brokers.  
Medically fit:—  
H. Hancock.

The following brokers of military age  
have been rejected as unfit for service:—  
P. Tester, E. B. Layton and H. B. L.  
Dowbiggin.

4.20 p.m.—Messrs. Brailley & Co.  
K. S. Morrison,  
F. Bevington.

There are no unfit men of age in this  
firm.

4.45 p.m.—A. Mountain, (7th Day Ad-  
ventists), medically fit.

4.50 p.m.—The Grand Hotel.  
Medically fit:—  
W. Barker.

No unfit men of military age.

## THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

His Excellency the Governor-in-  
Council will sit at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday  
the 25th July to hear appeals by Messrs.  
Butterfield and Swire from the decision  
of the General Military Service Tribunal.

## "ENROLLED."

The following men have been enrolled  
in the General Military Service (Force  
of Hongkong):—

Messrs. G. M. Cooke, K. B. Reid,  
A. Morley, J. C. Finch, R. D. Wilks,  
C. C. Stark, J. Brook, W. T. Elson, and  
John Wattie.

MEN PERMITTED TO GO HOME.

The following men have been per-  
mitted to proceed to the United  
Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting  
in His Majesty's regular forces:—

Messrs. L. H. Lovely, J. H. Ridgway,  
J. H. Ramsay, R. T. Barton, F. A.  
Britton, R. Laidman, C. Atkes, M.  
Kennedy, R. McCall, F. J. Murphy,  
M. Murphy, A. Marks, J. Stout and  
W. E. Wilson.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### A BATTLE ROYAL.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, this  
morning, eight Chinese were charged  
with fighting.

The evidence showed that one of  
the accused was carrying some stone  
when he accidentally collided with  
another man. A quarrel ensued  
followed by blows, when one of the  
combatant's clansmen, who was work-  
ing near-by and overpowered the  
other man, who in turn was  
assisted by some of his friends who  
also came on the scene. A free fight  
ensued, the men using iron bars, stones  
and wooden poles as weapons. The  
police then came on the scene and the  
men were arrested.

In the dock, each man accused the  
other of starting the fight.

His Worship said undoubtedly the  
first four accused were fighting but the  
other men were arrested whilst running  
away. They were not seen taking part  
in the actual fight. The second and third  
defendants were responsible and the  
first defendant used unnecessary  
violence.

His Worship fined the first,  
second and third defendants two  
dollars each and bound them over to  
be of good behaviour. The fourth  
defendant was also bound over. The  
remainder were discharged.

## CHARGE OF GAMBLING.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, this  
morning, nine Chinese were charged  
with gambling.

Inspector Sim said that the gam-  
bling had been going on for some  
days in a house at Wanchai.

All the accused admitted the charge  
and were each fined three dollars  
or six days' hard labour.

## ILL-TREATING A CHILD.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning,  
a Chinese woman was charged with  
ill-treating a child servant.

His Worship bound the accused  
over in a bond of \$100 for six  
months.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A LOCAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—Referring to your leading  
article in last night's China Mail the  
enclosed report of questions put by  
the Hon. Member for the Justices of  
the Peace in Council on 31st August,  
1917, and 21st February, 1918, with  
the answers, may be interesting.

Yours truly,

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, July 20th, 1918.

August 31st, 1917.  
QUESTIONS BY HON. MR. POLLOCK.  
The Hon. Mr. Pollock asked:—

(1.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(2.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(3.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(4.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(5.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(6.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
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(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(7.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(8.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(9.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(10.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(11.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(12.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(13.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(14.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(15.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(16.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(17.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(18.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(19.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(20.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(21.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(22.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(23.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(24.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(25.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(26.)—What was the number of  
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(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(27.)—What was the number of  
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(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(28.)—What was the number of  
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(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(29.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(30.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(31.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(32.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(33.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(34.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(35.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(36.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(37.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(38.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(39.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

(40.)—What was the number of  
(a.)—Yunks;  
(b.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(c.)—Other vessels or boats;  
(d.)—Other vessels or boats;

## GIBRALTAR OR TANGIER?

### SPAIN AND THE ALLIES.

[By Sir HARRY JENKINS in the  
"Daily Chronicle"]

Mr. Wells's article on Gibraltar in  
"The Daily Chronicle" may stir up  
some opposition; but he merely raises to  
public notice a question which still  
ferments in Spanish minds, and is one of  
the few obstacles in the way of a com-  
plete understanding between Spain and  
the other Western Powers. Were  
Gibraltar retroceded to Spain, there is  
little doubt that Spain would finally  
adhere to the cause of Britain, France,  
Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Greece, and  
Serbia; the cause of the reconstituted  
Roman Empire, the great alliance of  
the daughters and grand-daughters of  
Rome, in Europe, America, Africa and  
Asia.

And even if Spain did not in the last  
days of the great struggle intervene  
with armed force and with her national  
resources on the side of her natural  
Allies, her friendship after the war and  
at the council board during the peace  
negotiations would be well worth some  
sacrifice on our part.

Eastern Slavdom has failed us com-  
pletely. It is actually more likely that  
Turkey may fight on our side against  
Germanism than Russia at any time dur-  
ing the period of reconstruction of the  
next ten years. Spain as a neutral or a  
friend of Germany (the two things are  
nearly identical) is the great mainstay  
of Germany against complete defeat, just  
as the council board during the peace  
negotiations would be well worth some  
sacrifice on our part.

Why did we take Gibraltar in 1704 by  
a British Fleet and an army of German  
mercenaries? Because during the 18th  
and 17th centuries our trade interests  
impelled us more and more towards the  
Mediterranean, and because during  
those times the Spanish power, alone or  
conjoined with Bourbon France, sought  
to close the Mediterranean to British  
enterprise by its command of the Straits  
of Gibraltar. Our sea captains im-  
pressed this fact on the Government of  
Cromwell as well as on that of the  
Restoration, and to a lesser degree on  
that of George III. The result was the  
capture of the fortress in 1704, and the  
Tangier in 1661, so that we might have  
a resting place, a point d'appui, for our  
ships at the entrance of the Straits.

Tangier proved untenable at that time  
owing to the hostility of the Moors of  
Northern Morocco; and in those days  
and for long afterwards the Arabs and  
Berbers of North Africa waged war as  
equals with any European Power, with  
ships as good as guns as potent.

We gave up Tangier (so long held by  
a Portuguese garrison), but we felt its  
loss that we availed ourselves of the  
excuse of the Bourbon claim to the  
throne of Spain to take Gibraltar in-  
stead. Gibraltar was the price the  
Bourbons finally had to pay for British  
toleration of Bourbon rule over France,  
Spain, Naples, Sicily, Parma, Corsica,  
Centa, and Spanish America.

Right or wrong, in theory, it was an  
act of Realpolitik justified by its results.  
It had not been a success, this rocky  
promontory of under two square miles  
we should have the Mediterranean closed  
to us during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Mr. Wells is right in pointing out  
that owing to the growth of the navy  
the strategic importance of the fortress  
has been lessened, and the power of cannon  
missiles Gibraltar would be untenable if  
we were at war with Spain. But of  
course, for Spain, unprovoked, to go to  
war with the British Empire might be  
disastrous to Spanish interests in every  
way; Spain might regain Gibraltar,  
but she might lose much else—say, the  
Canary Islands and her Morocco  
holdings.

Where, however, I strongly disagree  
with Mr. Wells is in the assumption  
that in giving up Gibraltar the British  
Empire could afford to do without any  
equivalent footing on either shore of the  
Straits of Gibraltar. Even with all the  
resources of modern warfare against us  
or with us, it would cripple the navy, for  
we should be depriving ourselves of an  
important help to victory, if we re-  
mained without a place we could treat  
as our own at the western entrance of  
the Mediterranean. If we give up  
Gibraltar to Spain, we must receive in  
return either Tangier or Ceuta. For  
many reasons Tangier is the preferable  
of the two alternatives.

THE VALUE OF TANGIER.

Northern Morocco has been a great  
deal decentralised in the attempts to  
reconcile Spanish and French claims  
with the barbarism of the Rif utterly  
out of control by Moorish emperors.  
Tangier has been much Anglicised dur-  
ing the two centuries of our occupancy  
of Gibraltar. It was at one time actually  
a possession of the British Empire; it  
is destined to be, within the *le de point*,  
the terminus and arrival station of  
the mightiest of the African trans-  
continental railways—that which will  
connect London with Cape Town, via  
Spanish and French Morocco, the French  
Moroccan Railway, and the other  
lines of rail built already by the British,  
Germans, French, Belgians, Portuguese,  
and Government of the South African  
Union.

At present Tangier is jointly governed  
by Britain, France and Spain. France  
for many reasons might be willing to  
surrender her tripartite claim; if Spain  
gave up hers in return for a retroceded  
Gibraltar we should re-acquire Tangier  
and thus secure once again a safe and  
British shipping at the actual en-  
trance of the Straits, but a strategic  
position (with a friendly Spanish and  
French hinterland) of immense future  
importance. To the British Empire  
and to the larger League of Nations be-  
yond it.

Without some such equivalent as this,  
even a written assurance of Spanish  
friendship—and treaties nowadays are  
worthless, more than the parchment on  
which they are engrossed—would not be  
worth purchasing by the surrender of  
Gibraltar as a British harbour, cable  
station, focus of British commerce, and  
a strategic position perhaps quite as  
untenable as Mr. Wells implies. The  
exchange of Gibraltar for Tangier would  
be one important step in the direction  
of Mediterranean adjustments in the  
interests of the Western Powers and  
their Allies. Others, in which Italy,  
Greece and Serbia were concerned, will  
shortly come up for discussion.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

A MORE POWERFUL BLOW POSSIBLE.

## FUTURE EVENTS UNCERTAIN.

London, July 18. Authoritative quarters in London advise caution in predicting the course of events on the Western Front.

Undoubtedly the German attack on July 15th was intended to bring off a great strategic success, but this has not materialised, it is not improbable that they will utilise a large number of Divisions, still in reserve, to deliver an even more powerful blow elsewhere.

## GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

## SINGULARLY RESTRAINED.

AMSTERDAM, July 18. Comments by the German Press on the offensive are characterised by a singular restraint.

The Military Correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* admits the difficulty of utilising the factor of surprise and says: "Without surprise, success can hardly be expected." He is of the opinion that we are only at the beginning of the offensive and other experts take the same line.

## THE LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

PARIS, July 18. The long-range bombardment of Paris continues.

## BRITISH RAIDS ON METZSABLO.

## STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF DAMAGE DONE.

London, July 18. The Press Bureau has issued a striking photograph showing the damage caused in raids by the British independent air force, on the German railway system at Metz-sablon.

The photograph shows exceptionally destructive bursts in engine sheds and workshops, the remains of two incriminated trains and great damage to the network of lines. A significant feature is the almost complete absence of rolling stock, thus showing that the 21 raids since June 21 upon this important junction have materially reduced the enemy's war traffic.

## GERMAN VOTE OF CREDIT PASSED.

## SOCIALISTS VOTE AGAINST CREDIT.

AMSTERDAM, July 14. The Reichstag has passed a vote of credit for fifteen thousand million marks.

The Independent Socialists voted against the credit and the Poles abstained.

The Reichstag then adjourned for the summer recess.

## COUNT HERTLING'S BELGIUM SPEECH.

## SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS FROM OFFICIAL REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, July 14. It is noteworthy that Count Hertling's reference to Belgium was omitted from the first official report of the speech which simply said: "Count Hertling reviewed the political situation in the West." The statement was subsequently published with a covering note stating that the passages in question were given fully in order to dissipate possible misunderstanding in the public mind.

## ITALIAN GENERALS ON RETIRED LIST.

## AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

London, July 18. It is officially explained that a wrong inference has been drawn regarding the announcement of the 18th concerning General Cadorna and others. They have been placed on the retired list because they are no longer holding active commands, but it is now implied that they are being punished, more particularly as the whole subject of the Caporetto defeat is still under investigation.

## THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

## SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

London, July 18. An official message from Palestine states that the Australians, in a counter-attack on July 14, at Ab-el-Leth, inflicted severe losses. There were 120 dead on one brigade front alone.

We bombed El Kettmai and Aomai stations, hitting troop trains, camps and aerodromes.

## HOSTILE AEROPLANE OVER THANET.

London, July 18. The Press Bureau announces that a hostile aeroplane flew over Thanet, at a great altitude, on the evening of July 18th. It was immediately driven off.

## THE STEAMSHIP COLLISION AT BUENOS AIRES.

BUENOS AIRES, July 16. The steamer *Clan Robertson* (which collided with the *Indiana*, which was sunk, as reported in a cable of the 14th inst), was beached in the roadstead, and has now been refloated.

## FOOD PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## OVER 370,000 LAND WORKERS.

London, July 18. In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. R. E. Plender stated that over 300,000 women, 60,000 soldiers and 10,000 German prisoners and interned aliens are now working on the land.

The arable area of Great Britain had been increased by over 2,000,000 acres. The wheat and oat acreage had each increased by 750,000, the potato acreage by nearly 250,000 and given an average harvest, the food position of the Allies was decidedly better than in 1917 or in 1916 and the relief to our tonnage by not having to bring supplies from America was of the greatest assistance.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 18. The Silver Market is quiet.

## OBITUARY.

London, July 16. The death is announced of the juggler Paul Cinquetail.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

## ALL FRENCH POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

London, July 17. A French communiqué says:—South of the Marne the Germans attacked yesterday evening with fresh forces north of St. Agnan, Chapelle and Mont Hodon and succeeded in penetrating La Bourdonnerie. The battle continues bitterly on the wooded slopes immediately south of these points.

Further east, despite very lively attacks, we held the enemy on the southern edge of Bouquigny and Neules woods.

The Germans also attempted a powerful effort in the direction of Monvoisin which they seized, but a counter-attack drove them out.

Between the Marne and Rheims violent fighting is proceeding at Courtin woods.

The enemy attack in the region of Vignay completely failed. East of Rheims local enemy attempts were repulsed, notably in the region of Prancy.

The Germans, who were endeavouring to renew their assaults on Beaumont, sustained a sanguinary defeat.

We everywhere entirely maintained our positions.

## TWENTY GERMAN DIVISIONS IDENTIFIED.

London, July 17. It is authoritatively stated that 27 German Divisions have been identified as actually engaged, while, including reserve Divisions, probably about 50 enemy divisions are participating in the offensive.

Prince Rupprecht's reserves have not been sufficiently drawn upon to exclude the possibility of attack in the north. The German estimate of 15,000 prisoners is exaggerated.

The situation is officially regarded as distinctly good.

## NO ENEMY PROGRESS ON MARNE FRONT.

London, July 18. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday says:—

The enemy's attempt in the region of Prancy to reach Beaumont which was repulsed with heavy loss was doubtless intended to complete the isolation of Rheims.

The enemy, despite his most violent efforts, made no progress on the Marne front this morning.

The importance of the battle as a whole lies in the proximity of Montagne-de-Rheims to the scenes of the fighting in the Marne valley.

A serious advance eastward in this direction would not only imperil Epernay but Montagne itself, which would be exposed to being turned from the south.

## SITUATION ENTIRELY FAVOURABLE.

London, July 18. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, says:—

The situation is entirely favourable. The enemy, east of Rheims, has not moved since the collapse of his abortive thrust in the morning in the direction of Beaumont. Fighting continues between Rheims and the Marne and south of the river but the enemy has not seriously advanced anywhere.

The battle is more and more degenerating into a series of local actions in which the French infantry have asserted their superiority, turning the German infiltration tactics against the enemy.

## BRILLIANT ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

London, July 18. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight, says it was a brilliant Italian counter-attack that prevented the Germans reaching the important point of Courcy.

The French are delivering counter-attacks as frequent as and more vigorous than the enemy attacks, especially south of the Marne where there are indications that stabilisation is near at hand.

## THE ENEMY'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.

It is increasingly clear that the enemy's strategic objective was the occupation of the whole of the right bank of the Marne from Chalons to Chateau Thierry using the river as a shield for the uncovered flank of his final march to Paris.

The attack failed, mainly because General Gouraud was constantly posted regarding the enemy's intentions and his sector was thoroughly prepared.

## RAIN SLOWS UP OPERATIONS.

London, July 18. Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Wednesday afternoon, says a downpour of rain slowed up operations.

Fighting continues in the region where the counter-attack was begun yesterday. Many Germans between the railway and the south bank of the Marne apparently escaped to the north bank during the night.

## BATTLE CONTINUES WITH UNBROKEN DETERMINATION.

London, July 18. A French communiqué reports:—

The battle continued with unbroken determination on the whole front west of Rheims, but notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy he did not succeed in increasing his advance. Our troops, by their heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks, stopped the enemy thrust after all the fluctuations of advance and retirement of the day.

Actions are progressing south of the Marne on the wooded slopes northward of St. Agnan and Mont Hodon chapel. Very sharp fighting north of Chateau Thierry and Fesigny resulted in our holding the enemy to the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chateau Thierry woods.

The enemy succeeded, east of Oeuilly, in regaining a footing in Monvoisin.

Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continues north of Reuil in Kings-wood, which the Germans penetrated and which we are defending foot by foot.

The forest of Courtin is the theatre of furious combats but the enemy continues to be held.

Westward of Anteuil the Germans did not succeed in reaching Pourcy Ditch, which has been the objective of several renewed and powerful attacks.

A brilliant Italian counter-attack westward of Anteuil drove back the enemy. Enemy corpses lying in front of the lines in the valley of Abre-de-Ombre testify to his heavy losses.

The situation is unchanged in Vignay sector and south-west of Rheims. East of Rheims we broke an attack between Beaumont-sur-Veale and Sillery.

Our positions are intact on the whole Champagne front.

## FRENCH TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

London, July 18. It is authoritatively stated that the French have started a considerable attack this morning between Chateau Thierry and Soissons which is believed to be progressing well.

## POSITIONS RECAPTURED.

London, July 18. The French have retaken Monvoisin and Chateau Thierry.

The Italians have retaken Chateau Thierry and Soissons.

The Germans progressed slightly northward of St. Agnan.

## AMERICANS REGAIN POSITIONS.

London, July 18. An American communiqué states:—

The Americans in the Marne sector entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river.

The enemy, north-west of Chateau Thierry, again attempted to attack near Vaux. The attack was completely broken up by infantry and artillery fire before reaching our lines.

## DUTCH PRESS OPINION.

AMSTERDAM, July 18. The principal Dutch papers are of the opinion that the German offensive has miscarried.

## LUDENDORFF'S "EXTRAORDINARY LAPSE."

London, July 18. The *Daily Chronicle* Correspondent at French Headquarters, referring to the apparent aim of the offensive, namely to seize Chalons, and the wooded plateau called Montagne-Rheims-Epernay-Montmirail and thus secure Rheims by envelopment, says this vast stretch of the French centre, when occupied, would be the base for a further final operation the nature of which can only be guessed, possibly either an attack westward against Paris or eastward against Verdun, Toul and Nancy.

The Correspondent says this strategy is, in the opinion of competent soldiers, an extraordinary lapse on the part of Ludendorff, averring of infatuation as a last stake. It is already doomed and there appears to be no immediate prospect of the enemy reaching Chalons, Epernay or Montmirail, but if they did so at a huge cost they would be no nearer victory however much they inconvenienced the French communications and ravaged the countryside.

## GERMANS RAID PRISONERS CAMP.

PARIS, July 17. The Germans air raided a prisoners camp at Troyes when 94 Germans were killed and 74 wounded.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

## SUCCESSFUL PATROL ENCOUNTERS BY BRITISH.

London, July 17. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We secured prisoners in patrol encounters northward of Bethune and westward of Merville. There was great hostile gas shelling on the Villers Bretonneux front also hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Albert sector.

## AUSTRALIANS SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

London, July 18. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Australians carried out a successful local enterprise on the night of the 17th in the neighbourhood of Villers Bretonneux, advancing the line south-eastward for upwards of a mile of front. They captured two field guns and a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

We slightly improved our positions eastward of Hebuterne, successfully raided southward of Hebuterne and drove off raiders southward of Buquigny. There is considerable hostile artillery activity northward of Bailloul.

## RAIN HINDERS AERIAL WORK.

London, July 18. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

Thunder and rainstorms on the 16th hindered air work.

We dropped thirteen tons of bombs on Zebrugge mole, billets at Estalles and Merville and also on aerodromes and dumps.

We brought down ten aeroplanes, drove down four and shot down six balloons afloat. Nine of our machines are missing.

Our night fliers dropped 500 bombs on rail junctions at Seel and on billets. All returned.

A large enemy bomber descended behind our lines.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## BRITISH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

London, July 17. An Italian official report states:—

The British penetrated the enemy lines south-eastward of Asiago, inflicting heavy losses and capturing 24 prisoners. The enemy heavily stormed our advanced line southward of Col Tasson, but were driven back.

An Austrian field-marshal retired.

AMSTERDAM, July 17. A message from Vienna states that Emperor-Karl has dispatched a letter to Field-Marshal Conrad Hostendorn granting his request to be relieved of his command, appointing him Colonel of the Imperial Bodyguard, and treating him a hereditary Count.

CABINET MEETING SUDDENLY CONVENED.

Dr. Seidler suddenly convened a meeting of the Cabinet and party leaders on Saturday night to consider the menacing food situation and the news from the South-Western Front.

## CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

## EPIDEMIC SPREADING TO FINLAND.

COPENHAGEN, July 17. Travellers from Petrograd state that 600 cases of cholera occur in Petrograd daily and thousands at Saratov.

The epidemic is extending to Finland.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## HOLDING THE ENEMY FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

## THE WORK OF THE ALLIED SQUADRONS.

PARIS, July 16. A Havas message says:—

M. Leygues, French Minister of Marine, stated that while the British squadrons were holding the German fleet prisoner in the North Sea, the French Navy was barring the Otranto Channel and keeping the Austrian fleet prisoner in the Adriatic and also guarding the eastern Mediterranean, a task in which it was helped by American and Japanese naval forces.

The French, together with Allied squadrons had held in check the submarine piracy which, in 1917 Germany pretended to be a menace to the Entente, but which is now declining daily. Certain waters of the utmost importance for navigation had been as well kept that now the U. Boats scarcely dare venture there. In three months, more than 4,000 vessels traversed those waters and not one had been torpedoed.

## AUSTRIA CONFISCATES SERBIAN HARVEST.

London, July 17. Reuter's Agency learns from an official Serbian source that Austria-Hungary has confiscated the whole of this year's Serbian harvest as well as the rations allowed for the previous year. The Serbians, therefore, are faced with starvation, besides which they are experiencing a further reign of cruelty and terror.

## BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

## STILL SQUABBLING OVER DOBRUDJA.

AMSTERDAM, July 18. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* states the difference between Bulgaria and Turkey over the future of the Dobrudja continues without any sign of being diminished.

## AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

London, July 18. An Air Ministry official statement says:—

Our aeroplanes, on Tuesday night, bombed works at Hattenningen and Burbach, with good results, causing appreciable damage. They also bombed an aerodrome, with good results. All the machines returned.

Our aeroplanes on Wednesday successfully attacked railway sidings at Tilsen. All our machines returned.

## EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

## GERMANY'S CONDITION.

AMSTERDAM, July 18. It is officially announced in Berlin that Germany's ratification of The Hague prisoners agreement depends upon a satisfactory settlement of the position of Germans in China.

## M.P.'S AND THE WAR.

## SPECIAL SERVICE AT ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.

London, July 17. The House of Commons has agreed to a motion by the Premier, seconded by Mr. Asquith, that the members attend a special service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on August 4 to invoke Divine blessing on our just cause and the brave men upholding it. (Cheers.)

The Premier declared that no words of his were required to commend the motion when millions of our fellow countrymen were daily hazarding their lives on earth and when the fate of our country and the destiny of the world depended on the efforts of them and their comrades from many lands.

## NEW PEASANT RISING IN RUSSIA.

ZURICH, July 17. The *Osvobodnaya Glos* reports a new peasant movement in the Governments of Kiev and Podolia.

The peasants are well armed, including artillery, and they have occupied several towns, stopped agricultural work and compelled the landowners to make a hurried flight.

The bulk of the harvest in Podolia has been destroyed despite the close guard of German soldiers.

## A GERMAN BATTALION FOR MOSCOW.

## RUSSIA REFUSES GERMAN REQUEST.

London, July 18. A wireless Russian official message states that Germany has requested Russia's consent to the despatch of a German battalion to guard the Embassy at Moscow. They disclaimed any intention to occupy Moscow. The Government replied that it was prepared to furnish a trustworthy and sufficient Russian guard and could in no case permit the presence of a foreign military detachment in Moscow. It hoped Germany would not insist.

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(Continued on Page 8.)

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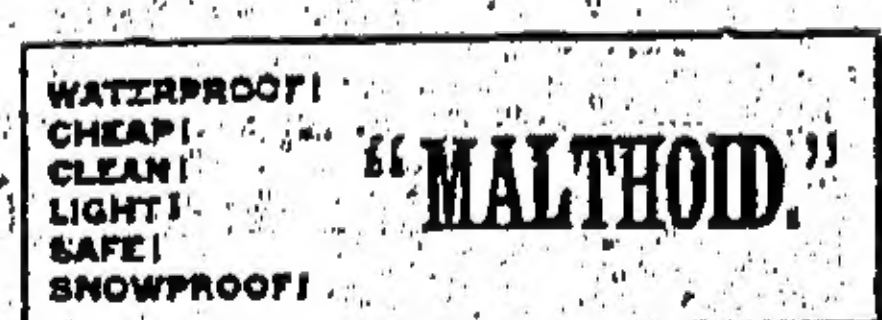


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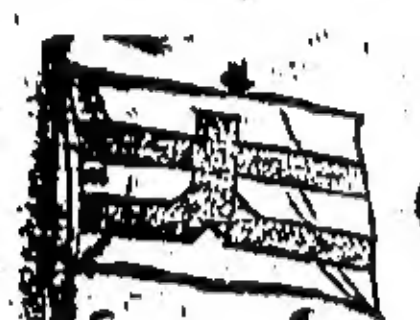
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hysteria, neurasthenia, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints,

hypertension, headache, bearing down sensation, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, muddy,

high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and

exhaustion. The cause of all the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency by

which we are afflicted on every hand, this can only be successfully combated by the use of the

wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives courage to the

exhausted nerve, arrests all wasting, wasting diseases, restores the falling courage, and

imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, weary and valueless.

VETARZO Nerve Food. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped address

for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of Nerve Food. To THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL CAFE, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something

else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words

"VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

JOHN OAKLEY &amp; SONS LIMITED, "Wellington Made" Ltd. of

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS

BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING

POLYBRILLIANT METAL POLISH

NEVER BECOMES DRY &amp; HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgkins WEDNESDAY, 24th July at 1 p.m.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"

(14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

August 7th.

"CHINA"

August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

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KOREA MARU 20,000 18th August.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 28th August.

TENYO MARU 22,000 6th September.

SHINYO MARU 22,000

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ABRICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

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NIPPON MARU 11,000 18th August.

KIVO MARU 17,200 Nov. 8th.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE  
TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN  
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE  
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight  
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

MANAGER AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Of &amp; REISS &amp; Co., Canton.

General Agents.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY.

EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-

VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-

TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH

AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry-

ing His Majesty's Mails will be

despatched from this port as usual taking

Passengers and Cargo for the above ports.

Passengers' accommodation in the con-

necting vessel is secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,

France and London (under arrangements)

will be conveyed in this steamer

proceeding via Bombay and there

transhipped to the on-arriving steamer

for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are

required.

For further particulars, sailing dates

etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2215.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports.

Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,

Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant,



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transit)  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Leave SWETENHAM about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru, 12,500 tons	MON., 22nd July, 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru, 12,600 tons	SAT., 17th Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

5 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING  
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S  
OFFICE.

## HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

\* Suwa Maru, WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

! Omitting Manila Eastbound

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 222 & 223

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, May 20.

## DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

The Duke of Atholl, it is understood, is prepared to hand over Dunkeld Cathedral to the national custody, and the formal gift only awaits some negotiations about the legal position of the Church of Scotland in the buildings. This is the third gift of a similar kind made by Scottish noblemen within the past few weeks. Dryburgh Abbey has passed to the nation through the munificence of Lord Glenconner; a few days ago the Duke of Buccleuch intimated his intention of presenting Melrose Abbey; and now the Duke of Atholl is to add Dunkeld Cathedral to the national possessions.

Dunkeld is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland, and although in common with many other structures it suffered from the misplaced zeal of the Reformers, its main outlines still evoke the admiration of architects and archaeologists. It was partially repaired; but, after the battle of Killbuckie the victorious Highlanders attacked Dunkeld, and the Cathedral, into which the troops of William III. had thrown themselves, was seriously damaged by fire and assault. A few years later the Atholl family repaired the choir for worship; in 1815 they again made a magnificent contribution towards its preservation; and in 1906 an important scheme of restoration was carried out, the west being destroyed by the generosity of the late Sir Donald Currie of Gairloch, who for many years represented the Western Division of Perthshire in Parliament.

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Churches held their May meetings during the next two weeks. But what are the General Assemblies? will be the question of many who have not had the superlative good fortune to be born North of the Tweed. The General Assemblies are the Supreme Court of the Scottish Presbyterian Church. They have a common and a noble ancestry and each claim to be the true lineal descendant of the Reformed Kirk of Scotland. What exactly divides them need not be entered upon here; it is sufficient to say that, rightly understood, there is no disgrace to Scotland in the spectacle of these divisions, of a one-time single Church. And the immediate future, we all hope, will lead, if not to an absolute, at least to a working reunion. Each branch of the Church as it left the parent stem carried with it the vital spark of the burning bush which was not consumed; the spark of spiritual independence that glows even brighter in the offshoots. With all their faults and differences—we might say narrowness and bigotry—the one great aim of them all has been to witness for spiritual freedom. Those who affect to despise

the Kirk, or cast an indulgent or indifferent eye upon it, would do well to remember that she was foremost among the agencies of any country, civil or ecclesiastical, in curbing the power of kings and courtiers, and that she preserved the tender plant of liberty of conscience and of action from the withering east wind of tyranny.

In his "History" Dr. Cunningham says:—"The General Assembly was the most remarkable growth of the Reformation in Scotland. It spontaneously sprang into existence fully accounted for its work. It early assumed a lofty bearing; it remonstrated with Bishops; it defied Parliaments; it boarded Kings; it claimed a jurisdiction independent of all civil control. Nor was it mere assumption. Its strength warranted its ambition. It is not too much to say that for many years the General Assembly was a more influential body than the Parliament." The secret of its strength he claimed to be that it was built upon a broad basis. From the first the Church of Scotland threw aside the notion of priestly exclusiveness. It was a representative body. The Church of Scotland was, in fact, a spiritual Republic, and the General Assembly was its supreme Court. The first Assembly of the Reformed Church of Scotland consisted of 41 members, of whom only six were ministers. The records of its early years are full of the dealings between Mary Queen of Scots and the Reformers. In 1561 Livingston challenged the right of the Assembly to meet without the sanction of the Queen. "Take from us the freedom of Assemblies," said Knox, "and take from us the Gospel." The dispute was settled upon the understanding that the Queen might send any one to the Assembly to hear what questions were discussed. This was the first step towards the appointment of the Royal Commissioner to the Assembly, a post which is filled this year by the Duke of Atholl.

The Kirk passed through various phases in the first 383 years of its existence. In May 1562, after some years of bickering with King James, the Assembly made representations to Parliament which led to the establishment of the Church on a Presbyterian basis. This Act is sometimes referred to as the Magna Charta of the Church. In 1596 the Kirk was so strong, and the ideal of spiritual independence so highly regarded, that Melville in the Assembly, backed by the people, was really more powerful than James in his Palace. Naturally the Scottish Solomon did not like it; and he made the Kirk smart for it before he died by foisting Episcopacy on an unwilling country, and by his "divine right" sowing seeds which bred discord and disruption in the three kingdoms for many years. For this perversion of the man Charles Stewart lost his head on the scaffold, and ultimately the Stuart dynasty was driven from the throne of these realms. It is a long story of the Civil War and the Revolution, but in the end the Revolution Settlement gave the Church back its freedom. When we in Scotland open our newspapers at breakfast during the next ten days or so, and read, sometimes with a smile, of the deliberations of the "Fathers and Brethren," we still always remember the way along which Scotland has been led, and give thanks for her noble stand for freedom, both civil and religious.

## INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT  
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undernoted Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION  
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



## War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase £500 £1.  
Purchase Price £387 10 0 15s. 6d.  
FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax, in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d. will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase, and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £15 (purchase price £23 8s.) and £25 (purchase price £37 10s.) are issued without books. The £1, £15, and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at Post Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from 2100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller, Money Order Department, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at Post Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1918.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

## Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Period	£1000	£500	£250	£125	£62 10s	£31 10s	£15 10s	£7 10s	£3 10s	£1 10s	£0 10s
1 year	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
2 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
3 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
4 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
5 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
6 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
7 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
8 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
9 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s
10 years	1000	500	250	125	62 10s	31 10s	15 10s	7 10s	3 10s	1 10s	0 10s

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £257 10s.

## BANK

THE CHARTERED BANK OF  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

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RESERVE FUND £2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFIT £1,250,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"SCUDOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14500 Tons each.  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "SCUDOR" WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, 1918  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo, Elton, Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

## BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000

RESERVE FUND £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFIT £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., J. A. Phipps, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. R. S. Shilling, W. L. Patterson, Esq.

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MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

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PAID UP CAPITAL: " 22,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. FRANCES 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

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General Manager: A. J. FERRONTE.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAI PHONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Étude et le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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In NEW YORK: Raymond & Co.

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